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*The Law of Strikes, Lockouts, and Labor Organizations.* By THOMAS S. COGLEY. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1894. 8vo. pp. xiv+377.

MR. THOMAS S. COGLEY's volume on *The Law of Strikes, Lockouts, and Labor Organizations* has been written "for the profession." It may be called a working law book of reference. One is surprised to learn that the statutory and case law dealing with topics of such wide interest has never before been brought together into one volume. Many outside the legal profession take an interest in the subject matter of this book, and one cannot but regret for the sake of non-legal readers that the writing does not now and then take a little less of a legal turn. It is hard, for example, to excuse on grounds of legal license the following definition of a lockout:

A lockout may therefore be defined to be the act of an employer in excluding from his premises, or locking his doors and gates, on employés discharged from his service for any reason that to him seems proper, to prevent their return and committing trespasses upon persons or property, or, the acts of striking employés, who, by assembling in large numbers about the places of business of employers and by threats or some of the various means of coercion, bar the entrance to or departure from their places of employment of employés continuing in the service of their masters and prevent the entrance of persons seeking employment, by such acts, compel employers to lock their doors and gates to prevent trespasses and depredations by strikers and mobs.

Mr. Cogley's conclusions with regard to the legality of strikes do not appear with absolute clearness. On page 1, among other accepted definitions of a strike, is the following: "A strike is properly defined as 'a simultaneous cessation of work on the part of the workmen,' and its legality or illegality must depend upon the means by which it is enforced and on its objects." On page 2 we are told that "an unlawful strike must necessarily be a conspiracy." On page 223, that: "From the definitions given, all strikes are illegal. The wit of man could not devise a legal one." Finally on page 246, after a brief survey of the laws of separate states, it is declared: "It may, therefore, be laid down as a general rule in the United States, that employés have the right, either singly or in bodies, to quit their employment, provided they do so peaceably, and, in doing so, do not violate their contracts with their employers."

A popular law book is perhaps an impossible ideal. Mr. Cogley's work in putting a digest of labor organization statutes and cases into accessible form will be gratefully appreciated by all interested in the legal aspect of labor organization.

J. C.